

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

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MONDAY, JULY 24, 1905.

No. 24

Circulation During June

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.	101,200	16.	103,200
2.	101,220	17.	102,320
3.	102,750	18 (Sunday)	122,020
4 (Monday)	122,880	19.	101,370
5.	101,340	20.	102,300
6.	101,360	21.	101,340
7.	102,370	22.	101,700
8.	101,350	23.	101,370
9.	101,360	24.	102,450
10.	102,870	25 (Sunday)	122,170
11 (Monday)	122,320	26.	101,650
12.	101,610	27.	102,380
13.	102,150	28.	102,000
14.	102,120	29.	104,000
15.	102,750	30.	102,630

Total for the month..... 3,148,677

Less all copies lost in printing, left over..... 65,521

Net number distributed..... 3,083,156

Average daily distribution..... 102,725

And W. B. Carr, further says that the copies returned and reported during the month of June was 11.41 per cent.

W. B. Carr,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of June,

J. F. FARISH,
My term expires April 23, 1909.

SEEMS SUPERFLUOUS

We speak of telephones and long-distance telephones in print and in conversation as if something distinguished them. The length of the wire is not worth considering at the expense of the rather awkward adjectives. "Long distance" is a superfluous and a waste of breath in a race which demands all possible good wind.

Why should we say, for example, "Senator Depew on arriving at the port of Boston immediately called up District Attorney Jerome by the long-distance phone"? Everybody would understand the simple statement that the Senator on arriving telephoned Mr. Jerome in New York.

It is difficult to conceive a real necessity for the cumbersome qualification. If required in any way it would seem to be needed in all cases. All telephones are long-distance, in fact. It has been said a few years since we were astounded at the idea of telephoning across town. By this time, however, we have ceased to marvel at telephoning to Chicago or San Francisco, and we ought to drop the words which seem to indicate our continued awe of the scientific accomplishment. If we persist in talking about long-distance telephones we ought also to speak of long-distance telegraph. "Long-distance cable" would sound like silly supererogation to us.

If your phone to your friend in Paris everybody will admit the length of distance and the bill will emphasize the fact sufficiently without your wasting your breath in adjectives. Possibly if we stop making such a point and a show of recognition of the distance the telephone companies will cut down the rates, which wouldn't be such a bad thing, especially for the fellows with out-of-town sweethearts. The interests of all people of communicative dispositions would be better conserved by the elimination of unnecessary speech and the saving of breath for the fellow at the other end of the wire or the central operator who keeps on repeating, "Number? Number?" Furthermore, the elimination will help to prove that we are not an unintelligent people of long-winded propensities.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The administration's plans for new public buildings and a prolonged parkway in St. Louis have been pained by questionable attacks as being extravagant. Clear explanations that they conform with the best approved ideas of civic betterment have not sufficed to subdue this hostility and to convey the right impression.

Publishing is now arranging to group the city and county buildings and to establish a lengthy avenue with the object of enhancing the city's appearance, besides meeting necessities. The municipal building group in Cleveland is pointed to by municipalities as a model for future improvements. There is hardly a large or growing city in the United States, and there is hardly an important city in Europe, which is not striving at effect in public buildings and which is not planning to establish a permanent parkway. There can be no question, therefore, that the plans for necessary improvements and betterment in St. Louis correspond to accepted practical ideals.

St. Louis has been injured at large through the defeat of the propositions for permanent public work. It was thought that this city would continue to manifest its spirit of progress, after the World's Fair, by constructing urgently needed public buildings. It was thought that St. Louis would so dispose these buildings as to attain architectural and landscape embellishment of an especially praiseworthy character. And it was thought that St. Louis would take advantage of the rare opportunity of establishing one of the longest parkways in the world at a minimum expense. Conditions are most favorable for these improvements, and if the work is deferred it will cost many times more than it would cost now, and the results will not be nearly so satisfactory.

Both Mayor Wells and Comptroller Player have

shown that the construction of new public buildings would be an act of economy. Of primary significance is the undisputed fact that the buildings are imperatively needed. Of next importance is the fact that the improvements would not only show off the city better, but would enable saving in the cost of maintenance and repairs.

The plans for permanent improvements should be explained thoroughly to the people. Then the business side of the matter will be fully understood, and in that case the proposition is sure to be appreciated when submitted to the voters. St. Louis is expected to go forward.

PORTLAND'S WESTERN EXPOSITION.

Railroad figures show that travel to Portland far exceeds anticipations. The Western Exposition in the thriving, hospitable Oregon city is an attraction of extraordinary character tempting tourists to the remote West. The prosperity of that territory, the magnificence and scope of the Exposition, and the very low rates of transportation are the inducements which are assembling in Portland visitors from all parts of the United States west of the Mississippi River.

Portland's Western Exposition is a pretentious enterprise. About \$7,000,000 is invested. There are about fourteen exhibition edifices, including the main palaces. The United States Government building is pronounced to be more interesting, as an architectural design, than the excellent building at the St. Louis World's Fair. The United States Government's participation at Portland represents an expenditure of \$800,000.

The Exposition grounds are a mile long and about a quarter of a mile wide, covering about 400 acres, of which about 220 acres are water. In capturing contrast to the gorgeous beauty of the Exposition itself, with its palaces, lake, statuary and flowers, are the snow-clad peaks in the background.

The two features of the Exposition are the United States Government display and the Forestry Palace. Special mention might also be made of the Alaskan and the mining exhibits. The Forestry Palace is a structure borrowed in the raw from Nature's wooded wonderland in Oregon. The whole building is constructed of massive logs. The pillars are forest-giant, still clad in bark. The rough appearance, which conveys a distinct charm, is carried out so thoroughly in the detail that the windows are huge incisions in horizontally laid logs.

The United States Government is to be gratified upon offering to the people of the Pacific Northwest an educational display of Federal works and methods. Excluding the enthusiasm felt in the combined exhibits of Oregon, California, Washington and Alaska, for these exhibits are comprehensive and naturally stir pride, the Government display invites and deserves particular favor. The Government exhibit alone is of such scope and quality that no one living within a few hundred miles of Portland can afford to miss it.

The merchants of Portland contributed more than \$420,000 to the Exposition, and the State of Oregon \$450,000. The organizers of the enterprise decided to appeal to the Portland business men for subscriptions. In two days the solicitors obtained signatures for \$400,000. And at the present time the company has received all but 3 percent of the subscriptions.

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The chief occupation of sovereigns in Europe is dodging bombs. But even this may be preferable to cluding constituents.

Ssh! The peace envoys are on the way for their conference. Give them moccasons and cigarettes.

What will the cotton market do without its Holmes?

others in whatever obliquity it involved up to the point where Mr. Rogers pocketed the alleged twelve millions—for Mr. Lawson laid off when he should have been exposing the vast iniquity in the interests of the people. Mr. Lawson's sentiment for the people is too unreliable. Incidentally, he cannot claim any particular credit for the truce of one year which he gave the swindling gas interests for "essential" reasons.

Even if Mr. Lawson is telling the whole truth about the manufacturing of proofs to convict him of blackmail which he never committed—and for all the purposes of judgment the public may give him the benefit of the doubt—the kettle is not apparently much whiter than the pots in its company. The average jury of his peers would find it difficult to draw the distinction.

Mr. Lawson has been, as we have before observed, an educative force in illustrating to many people what a number of the sophisticated already knew about "high finance" as lately practiced. But, true or false, or fact placed with the cloth of imagination, his story has ceased to be greatly instructive. Its value for general educational purposes has diminished and it has become pathetic for its mere monotonous revelations of dismal sordidness on the part of all concerned, including the author.

Mr. Lawson's ardent desire is for a bear market, in which we, perchance conclude, he will endeavor to make a great deal of money for Mr. Lawson. He is begging for a land-wide depression which will squeeze out gold into its Wall street and State street offices. He is not much more of a philanthropist than a good healthy bull booster would be who took the other side of the bar. Fortunately nothing he can do or say will hurt anybody but the banks, and they always get hurt anyhow.

Bodie trials are grinding in several places over the country and are tremendous sensations locally. Missouri was not more exercised than are Arkansas and Oregon over their prosecutions. The temper of the American citizen everywhere is fairly established on the question of honesty in public conduct. When he shall have been roused equally on the subject of business and corporate morality reform may be said to be fairly on the way.

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STOKES BRIDAL PARTY ON DECK OF WHITE STAR LINER CEDRIC



Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes sit in the center, with a friend on each side of them. This snapshot was taken just before they sailed for Europe on their honeymoon. Before her marriage the bride was Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, a theater